

INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY. 1888.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. 124

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Correspondents are requested to furnish their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

MARRIAGE.
On the 1st November, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. Junius, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, MORTGAGEE BEAUM, to RACHEL SAMSON.

[Postscript]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1888.

The difficulty raised at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday with reference to the compulsory reporting of infectious diseases was suggested in these columns at an early stage of the discussion on the Public Health Bill. Nominally the Board had power conferred upon it to compel the reporting of all infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, but practically it is absolutely impossible to compel the Chinese to do so, for the simple reason that they are unable to distinguish most of the diseases. With the symptoms of one, and one only, are they well acquainted, namely, small-pox. The suggestion of the President that the provisions as to compulsory reporting should be applied to this disease alone was an eminently practical one and might safely have been adopted by the Board forthwith.

To attempt to compel Chinese to report typhus, typhoid, diphtheria, and so forth, would be futile, whereas with small-pox they are well acquainted; and, whatever the native views may be as to the infectious nature of the disease, the Board, with such a law in force, would be in a position to take measures to arrest its spread the moment the first case occurred. It would be conceivably possible to establish dispensaries all over the city and compel Chinese to report every case of disease, whether infectious or not, as was suggested by the Registrar-General and Dr. Ho Kai, but to attempt to force Western medicine on the native population on such a wholesale scale as that would be calculated to arouse opposition, and might not be unattended with some danger. The matter is one in which the Chinese should be led rather than driven. If reporting be made compulsory only in cases of small-pox they will very soon, we think, recognise the reasonableness of the regulation, but a law to compel persons to report in every case of illness, however trifling, would be resisted even in a European community. These, as to the establishment of dispensaries, however commendable it may be from a socialistic point of view that the state should make provision for the treatment of all disease, we are afraid the political education of the Government and community of Hongkong is hardly sufficiently advanced for such an arrangement.

It seems clear, we think, that for the present the Board will have to restrict the operation of its regulations as to the reporting of disease to small-pox alone, and we fail to see why it should not have gone on with the business yesterday afternoon. Mr. Francis said there was a great deal of clap-trap about the institution; that if a manufacturer in Manchester or Leeds wanted to know what goods were consumed in China, he would take a different means of gaining information than by going to such an institution: he would apply to some mercantile man in London or elsewhere who had relations with the country or to the agent of the firm he wished to deal with. No one, said the hon. gentleman, would order goods on a sample he saw in an exhibition. No doubt Mr. Francis is correct in his statement as to the mode of doing business, but the arguments in favour of the Imperial Institute consist of

more than clap-trap nevertheless. The object of the Institute is not so much to serve as a sample room for the everyday operations of commerce as for the promotion of a general knowledge of the commercial conditions of the Empire. Although the Exhibition of 1851 was not followed by the universal reign of peace that its projector fondly hoped, it had a potent influence in the extension and promotion of international trade, an influence so clearly manifested that similar exhibitions have since been held by almost every civilized nation, and it is by an effort that the French are about to celebrate the centenary of the Republic. Following out the idea underlying these more ambitious undertakings many towns on the Continent have established commercial museums of their own, which may be considered an aid to and corollary of the spread of technical education. The Imperial Institute will be a commercial museum for the whole of the British Empire, and it appears to us almost impossible to overrate its importance. But it will not be a museum only, but a bureau of information and a meeting place for all interested in the dependencies of the Empire. That Mr. Kerec, as an individual merchant, will derive no direct benefit from it, may be taken for granted, but it will be a substantial benefit to the nation collectively admits of no doubt. It is not one of those cases in which an exact debtor and creditor account of costs and returns could be made up, but in voting the modest sum of £2,000, suggested as the contribution of this colony to the Legislative Council, may rest assured that the colony in many indirect ways will receive a handsome return for the money. When Mr. Kerec spoke of clap-trap he was probably thinking of what he had said about the Institute in connection with the Imperial Federation movement. Whatever may be said of the latter, for or against, the Imperial Institute will have little direct effect upon it; it is not in that connection that we hold it worthy of support, but simply as a most powerful instrument for the promotion of commercial education and the diffusion of commercial intelligence.

Inspector Hennessy has been appointed Inspector of Vehicles, vice Inspector Quincy, resigned.

The Russian convicts Ryada, Commander Arvelan, from Shanghai, arrived here yesterday, and the usual salutes were exchanged.

Some, a young ladies' school. A little talking among Teacher. Now, girls, no talking; you must be quiet as if you were all members of the Sanitary Board.

The Messengers Maritimes steamer *Freight*, with the next outward French mail will leave Singapore for Saigon and this port to-day, at 5 a.m.

Another set of games will be played by the Police Club to-morrow afternoon, when, on account of the pain that has been taken to get together evenly matched teams, some good play will doubtless be exhibited.

It was stated in evidence during the progress of the court case on Wednesday, that the Sixth Guard who was knocked down and who had his leg taken away on the jetty at Kennedy town had been dismissed from the garrison a week after the occurrence, and had returned to India.

The four thieves who were so successfully captured by two constables on Tuesday night were brought before Mr. Woodhouse yesterday. The case was remanded, as the Police are still busy making inquiries into the matter and in attempting to bring home to the prisoners the attempted burglary they are charged with.

The first practice of the Hongkong Football Club was held yesterday on the ground of the Fox Club at Causeway Bay, when the members of the latter Club have matches till the ground at the racecourse is in a fit state for playing on.

As an instance of how European customs are being adopted by the Chinese, we may note that yesterday a black bordered "express" was issued notifying the death of a Chinese merchant, with an intimation of the time of the funeral, and in memory, "friends are invited to attend." This is the first occasion, if we are not mistaken, in which a notice of the death of a Chinese has been issued in this form.

On the 30th ult. the military authorities made complaint to the Police to the effect that their boat had been dragged, and on enquiry it was proved that the master of a junk was arrested for anchoring over the cable and endangering it. It was proved that the defendant had made it a custom to anchor over the cable, and one previous to the last offence when the same offence was committed he was fined \$100, or, in default, fourteen days imprisonment.

The Siam Mercantile Gazette records an accident on the Bangkok railway. A Chinese was pulled from running to Canton in consequence of a dispute with the Customs authorities. Some days ago it appears the *Poucon* was boarded by the Customs' officers while on her way to Canton, and about fifty packages of sulphur and saltpetre were found among the cargo, having been concealed in the hold. The *Poucon* was referred the matter to Peking with the result that the *Poucon* was prohibited from running to Canton. It was understood that she would consequently be detained on the Macau line, the *Kiakung* taking her place, but from what we hear later there appears every likelihood of the matter being brought to an amicable settlement.

The drawing of the crows for the Chairman's and American Cup races in the Regatta took place on Wednesday evening, with the following result:

CHAMPION CUP.	
Branwell (stroke)	Friedrichs (stroke)
Melville	Malcolm
Fredericks	Fredericks
Dixon	Sheppard
Elliott (stroke)	Nichols (stroke)
Jackson	Hockton
Phillipps	Nygard
Gott	Duncan
Scott (stroke)	Shepherd (stroke)
Molby	Fitzgerald
Large	Simmonds
	Travers

ARMED CUP.	
Branwell (stroke)	Elliott (stroke)
Little	Jackson
Fredericks	Malcolm
Dixon	Duncan
Elliott (stroke)	Travers
Jackson	Fredericks
Phillipps	Malcolm (stroke)
Gott	Duncan
Scott (stroke)	Shepherd (stroke)
Molby	Fitzgerald
Large	Simmonds
	Travers

The following day has been fixed for practice: Monday, International regatta, the American Cup; Wednesday, Chairman's cup; Thursday, Danish sup.; Friday, German cup; Saturday, open.

In the recent discussion in the Finance Committee on the proposed contribution to the Imperial Institute, the Hon. Mr. Francis said there was a great deal of clap-trap about the institution; that if a manufacturer in Manchester or Leeds wanted to know what goods were consumed in China, he would take a different means of gaining information than by going to such an institution: he would apply to some mercantile man in London or elsewhere who had relations with the country or to the agent of the firm he wished to deal with. No one, said the hon. gentleman, would order goods on a sample he saw in an exhibition. No doubt Mr. Francis is correct in his statement as to the mode of doing business, but the arguments in favour of the Imperial Institute consist of

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. There were present—Dr. Arves, Colonial Surgeon, President; Hon. Wong Shing, Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Registrar-General; Dr. Castle, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Edie, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. W. E. Gow (Secretary).

The minutes of the last regular meeting and an emergency meeting were read and confirmed.

The SECRETARY read a G.S.O. despatch notifying that an addition of \$1,000 had been made to the rate for the contingent expenditure of the Board, and another forwarding copy of the Fever Commission's report for the information of the members.

The Board went into committee, and remained

engaged at one end, and the responsible tenant of house or head of a family at the other—should be called upon to notify the existence of the disease. Well, if appeared it was practically impossible to require the Chinese to report that because they did not know the symptoms of the disease or were unable to recognise them; and the only practical suggestion was that dispensaries which qualified medical men in charge should be established. The question concluded that it seemed to him that if these places were established they would have to

make a law requiring every case of disease among the Chinese to be reported at the dispensaries, and then the officer in charge would see if it was communicable or not. He could not conceive of any other way, unless that these dispensaries would be established.

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INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. PANY.

This Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one Current Rate.

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Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [1881]

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

CHAN HUP, Esq.

YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAR LI CHOY, Esq.

Q. HOI CHUN, Esq.

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2 Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 13th March, 1881. [1881]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1881. [1881]

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THE HOLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, 26th July, 1881. [1881]

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DOUGLAS LAFLAIVE & Co., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office, Hongkong, 17th August, 1881. [1881]

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JAS. E. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1882. [1882]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1882]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [1882]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in conjunction with MESSRS. TURNER & Co., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [1882]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [1872]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [1882]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$60,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [1876]

BOARD AND LODGING.

MR. BOHM is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the month, week or day at reasonable rates. Wall Furnished, airy Rooms. No. 137, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, 21st September, 1888. [1888]

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ON TIE,

First Floor, No. 19, Nathan Strand. Hongkong, 22nd October, 1888. [1888]

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Building.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [1888]

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MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).

Do. "sec" RED FOIL (dry).

Do. Do. (extra dry).

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [1883]

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HOUSE NO. 25, ELGIN STREET.

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Hongkong, 20th October, 1888. [1888]

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